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SIXPENCE.

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UNDER "TOMMIES'" EYES: GERMAN PRISONERS, LED BY A FRENCH SOLDIER, MARCHING ALONG A SOMME TRENCH.

The incident shown is one that took place during a recent fight of the great Battle of the Somme, at a point in the Allied attacking line where a French wing-sector touched and connected with the British. Owing to the proximity of the French battle-line, it so happened that some of the gangs of German prisoners taken by the French had to be passed on their way to the rear along certain sections of the British

trenches, being conducted and escorted by French soldiers. One of these parties of German prisoners is seen here, threading its way in file along a British communication-trench, with a helmeted French soldier leading the procession—he can be readily recognised right ahead, passing just where the trench passage deepens to cross the trench line.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY C.N.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT will be remembered that, in his last speech in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor defended himself with some heat from the charge of chivalry. He seemed almost to challenge his slanderers, with a manly emotion, to say when and where he had stained his reputation with mercy or scruple, protesting to heaven against the fantastic unlikelihood of his sparing his English victims from the perfidious motive of pity. It is true that something cloudy in the whole context, as well as a certain reputation as a moderate, has led to some doubts about his meaning in saying these things. But a certain minimum of meaning is clear, when we consider to whom the things were said. He was addressing the Germans. He was not, like the Crown Prince in that delightful interview, addressing the Americans. And, in addressing the Germans, the Chancellor did not defend himself against a charge of inhumanity: he defended himself against a charge of humanity. He himself may be, probably enough, a moderate. Domineering savagery may not be exactly what he likes; but he thinks it is what they like—or the powerful part of them like. It may be true, for all I know, that they cannot really trust him to be merciless, any more than we can really trust him to be merciful. The Prussian Government may be lying to the Germans when it professes to hold Belgium, as it lied to the Belgians when it professed to protect Belgium. It might plunge the Germans into peace as suddenly and treasonably as it plunged us all into war. That is not our business, and cannot be within our knowledge. But we can judge of what the tone of the Chancellor could tell us about the tone of the Reichstag, and even about the tone of the German Empire. And the truth is this: that it never so much as occurred to him to rebut the European and American accusations of cruelty, but only the German accusation; which was the blasting accusation of magnanimity. Charges of piracy and massacre pour upon him steadily from all quarters of the globe, from leagued nations and innumerable neutrals. So far from defending these as facts, he does not even resent them as slanders. To put our case against Germany at its mildest, it is a case. There is, at any rate, an ethical controversy going on all over the world in which the militant methods of Germany are very generally alleged to be novel and atrocious. It is not self-evident that a baby in a perambulator is a menacing man-at-arms at whom it is a military necessity to aim an explosive. It does not leap to the eyes, as the French say, that a crowd of innocuous American tourists must be condemned to be drowned like puppies, because an Austrian Prince was once assassinated by Austrian subjects. If I walk into the nearest village, kidnap the curate, the station-master, and the two churchwardens, and tell them I will cut all their throats if the cobbler, the tinker, and the village idiot do not treat me with proper respect—one cannot say that, in such a case, the clarity of my conception of justice shines like the sun at noon. But that is exactly what the German authorities did, admittedly and by public proclamation, during their occupation of Belgium. One would imagine that the chief spokesman of the German Empire would feel primarily impelled to answer this case, to take a hand in this controversy, to give his own ethical version of the doing of these things. As a fact, he is impelled simply and solely to clear himself of the charge of not

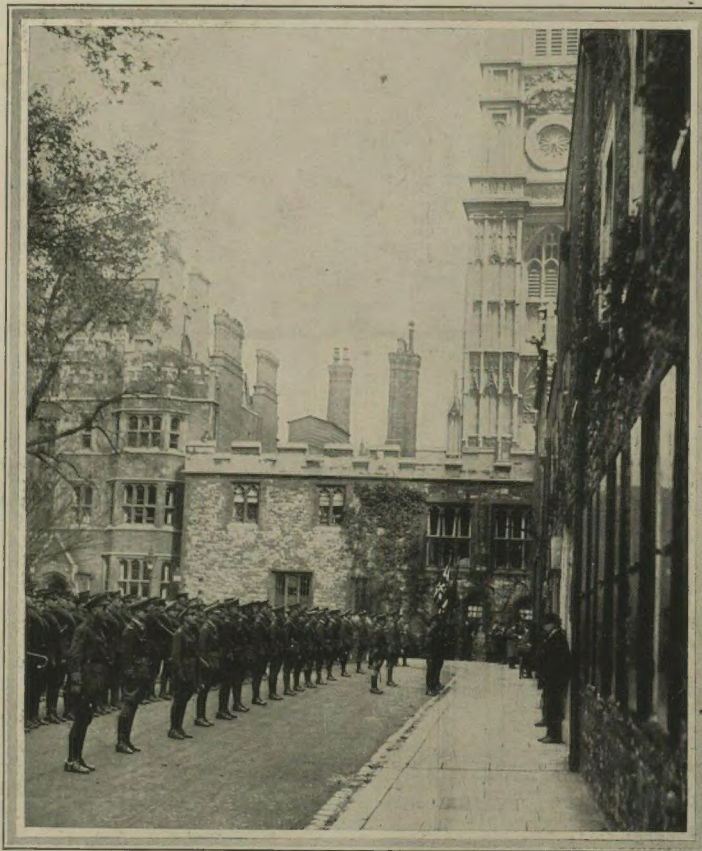
doing them enough. If that does not enlighten us, it is hard to see how anything would. We may or may not understand exactly what the German Chancellor means. But we understand what the German Empire means; and we shall not forget it.

It is unlikely that any great impression will be produced by what the German Crown Prince said to the Americans, in the very simple light of what the German Chancellor said to the Germans. The more humorous incident has a connection, however, with the other. For when the German Crown Prince figures as a humanitarian, we can somewhat rapidly reckon up the genuineness of German humanitarianism.

put to it to find even a palliation. One of the wildest, who wrote a queer little pamphlet called "The Catechism of Balaam Junior," which I reviewed in this place, could only say, in a slurring and sulky sort of impatience, that the cripple sabred by the Prussian officer was "an old cobbler" and that he was "drunk with French intrigue." It does not sound a very exhilarating beverage; nor could I gather whether it was advanced age or the profession of cobbling which deprived him of all claims of either justice or compassion. But sabre exercise in that style is the sort of thing the Crown Prince approved of, and everybody knew he approved of; nor is there the smallest reason to doubt that he approves of it still. In putting him forward to whimper about the pathos of war, the German authorities have just overdone it, as they generally do. The Emperor himself is probably a more complex as he is certainly a more intelligent man, and we might believe that some such streak of sentiment was inconsistently present in him from the beginning. But if his son has been improved at all, he has been improved by beating; and the only suggestion which seems to meet the case is that we should improve him a little more.

These two faces, the indignant visage of the Chancellor and the ingratiating countenance of the Prince, are but the two sides of the same leaden medal. There is something comic about the way in which they are at once contrary and complementary. By a paradox worthy of a pantomime, each is not only a contrast to the other, but is a contrast to itself. The politician is forced to be a militant in the Parliament; the warrior is forced to be a pacifist in the Press. The awkwardness of the pose would itself prove the clumsy and artificial compromise to which the Prussian power is reduced. It has to persuade its enemies to make peace while still assuring its subjects of its resolution to make war. It hopes that peace may be obtained before the Germans know that it is wanted. For the purpose of this manoeuvre any person must be made to play any part. The most incongruous masks are fitted on the most familiar faces, the most fantastic disguises are wrapped round the most famous figures of our time. The most moderate German must talk to the Reichstag, to use Harden's phrase, with his sword in his mouth. The most notoriously despotic and dragooning German must talk to the United States with his olive-branch in his hand. Everyone knows, one would imagine, that if there is a temperate and even sceptical Prussian it is Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, and that if there is an intemperate and tyrannical Prussian it is the eldest son of the Emperor. Yet the former has to answer the questions of a modern German representative body, and the first question he must answer is whether he has the correct cast-iron Will to Victory. The latter has to answer the questions of an eager American interviewer, and the first question he must answer is whether he has a high-toned and pure-minded longing for universal peace. The answers to both questions are, of course, as Mr. Asquith would say, in the affirmative. I cannot answer for the Germans, but I think that this remarkable conspiracy is unjust to the acumen of Americans.

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DEPOSITING THE COLOURS OF AN ONTARIO INFANTRY BATTALION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: IN DEAN'S YARD.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

About this miserable man there is not so much as a mystery—not even a mystery of iniquity. Some may suppose that the German Chancellor is not so black as he is painted—or rather, as he paints himself. For it is the only defence of him as a moderate to maintain that he is really a humbug when he implies that he is a tyrant. Some may even suppose that there is some such more merciful doubt about the German Emperor. But there is no doubt whatever about the German Crown Prince. That he is *par excellence* the insolent and illiberal Prussian is proved not by the one-sided gossip and caricature of war-time, but by facts which were perfectly well known to all informed people long before the war. He at least is a member of the Junker military party, if he is the only member of it. He believed that a brutal superciliousness is the backbone of statecraft, whatever his father or his friends believed. He wantonly went out of his way, in time of profound peace, to applaud in public the dirty cruelty of Zaberna, a thing so indefensible that the wildest American-Germans and pro-Germans were hard

with his sword in his mouth. The most notoriously despotic and dragooning German must talk to the United States with his olive-branch in his hand. Everyone knows, one would imagine, that if there is a temperate and even sceptical Prussian it is Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, and that if there is an intemperate and tyrannical Prussian it is the eldest son of the Emperor. Yet the former has to answer the questions of a modern German representative body, and the first question he must answer is whether he has the correct cast-iron Will to Victory. The latter has to answer the questions of an eager American interviewer, and the first question he must answer is whether he has a high-toned and pure-minded longing for universal peace. The answers to both questions are, of course, as Mr. Asquith would say, in the affirmative. I cannot answer for the Germans, but I think that this remarkable conspiracy is unjust to the acumen of Americans.

AT THE BRITISH FRONT: THE "EYES" OF THE HEAVY GUNNERS.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



AT ITS POST OF OBSERVATION: A KITE-BALLOON IN MID-AIR, WITH THE OBSERVATION-OFFICER'S "BASKET" CAR SLUNG BENEATH THE ENVELOPE.



MAKING SURE ALL IS IN WORKING ORDER BEFORE AN ASCENT: TESTING THE TELEPHONE-COMMUNICATION APPARATUS.



A MATTER THAT MAY MEAN LIFE OR DEATH, OR CERTAIN CAPTIVITY, TO THE OFFICER-OBSERVER: TESTING THE PARACHUTES.

Kite-balloons—the Germans, who originally invented them some years ago, call them "Drachen" balloons, and the French (from their shape), "Saucisses"—are the eyes of the heavy artillery. They are sent up near the line of howitzer and big-gun batteries, which are necessarily posted at some distance to the rear of the infantry battle-line and, in consequence, cannot see what they are firing at from ground-level. The kite-balloons, suspended at an elevation of several hundred feet, report suitable objects to fire at, "spot" for the gunners, give the ranges, and check the aim; the observer in the basket below the balloon communicating directly with the battery-commander by telephone. Wires

from the car lead down to the commander's post near his guns. Aeroplanes, necessarily, are always kept at hand, ready to beat off any hostile airmen that may appear and threaten to attack the kite-balloons, which are otherwise practically defenceless. In case a kite-balloon becomes damaged, and an accidental descent be brought about, or the mooring-cable tethering the kite-balloon be cut by a hostile shot or shell fragment, causing the balloon to be in danger of drifting over the enemy's lines, parachutes are provided for the observer and his companion, whenever a second officer is carried. By means of these a safe and immediate descent to the ground is ordinarily assured.

THE CAMERA AS WAR CORRESPONDENT: SCENES FROM TWO FRONTS; FOOTBALL IN PARIS; AND A V.A.D. SIGNAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS—OFFICIAL, AND
L.N.A., AND TOPICAL.



SOME OF THE GRAVES OF OUR HEROES: A BRITISH MILITARY CEMETERY IN FRANCE.



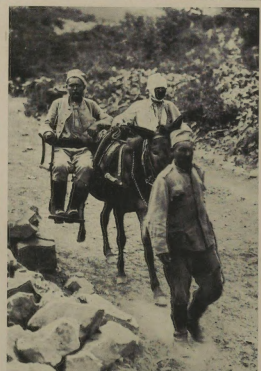
LIGHT RAILWAYS USED FOR BRINGING IN WOUNDED: TWO STRETCHER-CASES ON A HORSE-DRAWN TRUCK.



ANNAMITES AS FRENCH HOSPITAL ORDERLIES: A FRENCH SURGEON IN MACEDONIA DRESSING A WOUNDED.



THE VICITUDES OF DESPATCH-RIDING: A MESSENGER ON A HORSE.



MULE-PANNIERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED: TWO WOUNDED SERBIANS BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINS.



BRITISH MOTORCYCLIST'S MACHINE IN FRANCE.



A V.A.D. SIGNAL IN SOMME: A "T" FLAG WASHING VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS TO PREPARE TO RECEIVE WOUNDED.



A MILITARY FOOTBALL MATCH IN PARIS ATTENDED BY THE KING OF MONTENEGRO: PART OF THE CROWD.



AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FOR OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE: BRITISH SOLDIERS EMPLOYED IN THRESHING STRAW FOR THEIR OWN USE.



MOUNTED ALGERIAN SPAHIS IN CHASE OF GERMAN PRISONERS: A SCENE ON THE FRENCH FRONT DURING THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

Most of these photographs speak for themselves, but in one or two cases a few notes may be given. One photograph shows a system adopted at Souham for summoning Voluntary Aid Detachments to parade in readiness for receiving a batch of wounded expected to arrive within a few hours. White flags bearing the letter "T" in red are hung in conspicuous positions about the town.—The football match in Paris, the spectacle at which are seen in another illustration, was played on a recent Sunday, under Association rules, between the Association Sportive Française and the 20th Army Corps, the former winning by 3 goal to 0. The occasion was significant of French confidence in victory, for it was the first time since the war began that the French military authorities had allowed an Army team to play in Paris. Among the 20,000 spectators was King Nicholas of Montenegro.—With regard to the photograph of a British military cemetery in France, the following extracts from a recent War Office announcement are of interest: "A branch of the Adjutant-General's Department has been created to care for and preserve the identity of the graves of British officers and men. Units were established for this purpose in France and Belgium shortly after the Battle of the Marne, in Egypt and

Salonica recently, and an office has now been despatched to Montenegro. . . . Early in 1915 it became necessary to make definite arrangements with regard to the provision of land in France for the burial of British officers and men. Up till then, and particularly during the retreat and the subsequent advance to the Aisne, burials had often taken place in isolated graves, which were, wherever practicable, cared for with reverence and respect by the French peasants and owners of land. . . . The French Government expressed the desire to provide land for permanent resting-places for British officers and men at the cost of the French nation, and a law was passed which gave effect to this generous impulse, on December 29, 1915. Since then, in co-operation with the French Army, the Directorate has established authorised burial grounds. . . . It is not possible to arrange for the distribution of flowers or wreaths for individual graves, but the cemetery, as a whole, are grass-sown and planted with flowers and shrubs, where military conditions allow, under the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. . . . Photographs of such graves in France and Belgium as are accessible to the photographers employed for the purpose are furnished to relatives on application, free of cost."

"PAST PANGANI RIVER": PICTURESQUE SCENES OF THE BRITISH OPERATIONS IN THE FORESTS OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.



INTERROGATING A PRISONER: GENERAL HANNINGTON AND HIS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER EXAMINING AN ENEMY PORTER, WITH INDIAN SEPOYS ON GUARD.



AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE SOKO: A GERMAN 4.1-INCH GUN BLOWN UP BY THE ENEMY.



TRANSPORT CROSSING A BAD DRIFT: MEN WAITING ON THE BANK TO HAUL THE WAGONS.



MADE UP OF A MOTOR-CAR AND TROLLEYS: THE FIRST BRITISH TRAIN IN "GERMAN EAST."



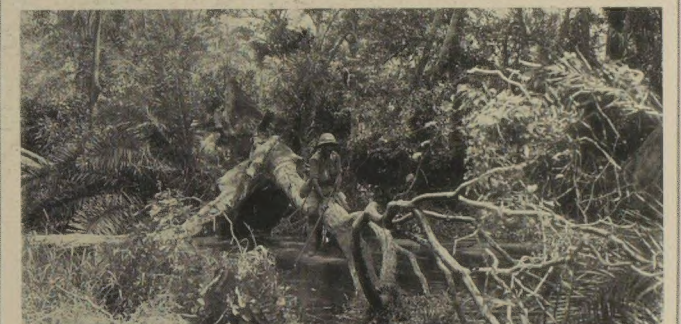
THE FIGHT FOR MOMBO: AN INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY IN ACTION AT THE EDGE OF A RUBBER PLANTATION.



A BRIDGE OF COLLAPSIBLE BOATS OVER THE PANGANI RIVER, WITH A RAFT OF COLLAPSIBLE BOATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES: HAULING A BRIDGE GIRDER INTO PLACE ON A MILITARY RAILWAY.



ON THE ALLIGATOR-INFESTED PANGANI RIVER: AN OFFICER ON PATROL CROSSING BY A FALLEN TREE.



AT THE FIGHT FOR MOMBO ON THE TANGA-MOSHI RAILWAY: OFFICERS WATCHING THE OPERATIONS FROM THE ROOF OF A NATIVE HOUSE.

It will be recalled that the capital of German East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam, surrendered on September 4 to British naval forces co-operating with a land column. A few days later, General Botha stated in a speech that General Smuts was by that time in occupation of three-quarters of the German colony, including the whole of the railway, but that, although the end was in view, it was necessary to keep the forces there up to full strength. Later, General Smuts said in an official despatch: "On September 15 our forces, which had fought their way since August 28 through and east and west of the central mountainous area, effected their junction near Kissaki, at the southern end of the hills, the remnants of the enemy's troops having retired to the south-east. . . . The movements of our columns in and around the hills have been conducted in circumstances of great difficulty, involving the bridging of numerous streams and the blasting of roadways through the valleys. All this had to be undertaken whilst our main body was still dependent on a lengthy line of communication and supply leading back to the Usambara Railway and Tanga." Some of the above photographs give an excellent idea of the methods whereby such difficulties were

overcome. Although taken during earlier operations, they lose no interest on that account, having, in fact, only just come to hand. General Hannington, who is seen in one photograph interrogating a captured native porter, was mentioned in a despatch published by the War Office on September 1. "The pursuit by our forces," it stated, "was hampered by supply and transport difficulties and by destruction of bridges. On August 16, a fresh enveloping movement was initiated, Brigadier-General Enslin, with mounted force, passing the Wami to the west, and Brigadier-General Sheppard's Brigade passing the river wide to the west, while Brigadier-General Hannington's Brigade attacked in the centre." In the photograph showing the bridge of collapsible boats over this river, the palm leaves along the bridge are screens to prevent animals from shying at the water. A raft of collapsible boats is also seen under construction in the background. The train, composed of a motor-car and trolleys, seen at Moshi Station, ran between that place and Kahe until the Military Railway from Voi was connected, thus allowing regular rolling stock to be brought up.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERRSFORD, KIRK, SWAINE, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOT AND FRY, BARNETT, VANDYK, POOLE, AND GUTTENBERG.



LIEUT.-COL. FITZROY E. P. CURZON
R. Irish Regt. Son of Col. the Hon. Ernest Curzon. Fought with distinction, Khartoum and S. Africa.



LIEUT.-COLONEL
ARTHUR J. B. ADDISON,
York and Lancaster Regt.
Mentioned in despatches.



LT.-COL. F. C. B. WEST,
R.F.A. Son of late Rev.
C. F. C. West, Fellow of
St. John's, Oxford.



LT.-COL. H. J. WALMSLEY-DRESSER,
R. Warwick Regt. (att'd. E. Surrey).
Served with distinction in the South
African War.



MAJOR GLENDOWER G. OTTLEY,
King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Has been officially reported killed in action
in September.



CAPT. C. F. HORSFALL,
D. of Wellington's W. Riding
Regt. Son of Sir John and
Lady Horsfall.



CAPT. G. T. EDWARDS,
R. Fusiliers. Son of Mrs.
Dacre Edwards, of East
bourne. Reported killed.



CAPTAIN D. W.
DRURY-LOWE, D.S.O.,
Grenadier Guards. Son of
Lady Lucy Drury-Lowe.



LIEUT.-COLONEL C. P. MARTEN,
Has been officially reported killed in
action while commanding the King's
Royal Rifles.



LIEUT.-COL. T. H. P. MORRIS, M.C.,
Rifle Brigade. Was recently awarded the
Military Cross. Now officially reported
killed in action.



CAPT. W. HILLBROOK,
Medical Officer, Congo Carrier
Corps. Elder son of Mr. and
Mrs. J. E. Hillbrook, Sutton.



MAJOR A. B. CAIRNES,
R. Irish Regt. Master of the
Littlehanger Harriers and
Hon. Sec. of the Louth Hunt.



CAPT. C. H. S. VAUDREY,
Manchester Regt. Son of Sir
William Henry Vaudrey, The
Gables, Buxton.



LIEUT.-COL. C. G. FORSYTH, D.S.O.,
Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorks
Regt. - Was a Chevalier of the Legion of
Honour.



LIEUT. R. B. BRANDRAM JONES, V.C.,
Loyal N. Lancs Regt. Was awarded
the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous
bravery.



CAPT. R. C. R. BLAIR, D.S.O.,
Border Regt. Presented
with a Sword of Honour by
the Town of Whitehaven.



CAPT. M. FLETCHER,
R. Munster Fusiliers. Son
of late Rev. W. H. Fletcher,
Rector of Swalecliffe, Kent.



CAPT. G. BYRON BROOKS,
Duke of Cornwall's L.I. Son
of Mr. and Mrs. Warwick
Brooks, of Manchester.



MAJOR REGINALD WALKER,
Royal Engineers. Second son of Dr. and
Mrs. Dunbar Walker, of Pembridge Gardens,
Bayswater, W. Killed in action.



LIEUT. JOHN GODWIN,
Canadian Expeditionary
Force. Was born in Leth-
bridge, Alberta.



CAPTAIN A. H. WAGER,
R.F.A. Youngest son of
Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wager,
Weedon, Northants.



CAPTAIN
C. P. HUGHES-GIBB,
R.F.A. Officially reported
killed in action in July

"ON RECONNAISSANCE": A REVOLUTIONARY FACTOR IN MODERN WAR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C. CAMPBELL; EXHIBITED AT THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY.



"FOR EVERY ENEMY MACHINE THAT CROSSES OUR FRONT . . . 200 BRITISH MACHINES CROSS THE ENEMY'S FRONT":
A BRITISH BIPLANE ON RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHED IN MID-AIR.

Aircraft, and more particularly scouting aeroplanes, have revolutionised warfare on land. The command of the air is thus of vital importance to an army; and the fact that we and the French now possess it on the Western front has been of immense value to the Allied offensive. A high tribute to the work of the British airmen was paid in an official survey of the Somme operations issued from General Headquarters on October 2. "Our aircraft," it said, "have shown in the highest degree the spirit of the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines and have

fought many battles in the air with hostile machines and many with enemy troops on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front it is safe to say that two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front. A captured corps' report described our aeroplanes as 'surprisingly bold,' and their work has been as conspicuous for its skill and judgment as for its daring." The above photograph, we may add, is No. 298 in the International Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography at the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Pall Mall.

SALUTED BY BRITISH WAR-SHIPS AT JEDDA; AND ARRIVED AT MECCA: THE "HOLY CARPET" PILGRIMAGE LEAVING CAIRO.

PHOTOGRAPHS
SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



BEARING DATE-BRANCHES AS SYMBOLS OF WATER, FOOD WHEREVER DATES GROW; CAMELS IN THE PROCESSION.



INTERESTED IN A GREAT MOHAMMEDAN CEREMONY: INDIAN TROOPS Lining the route in Cairo.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT: HIS MAJESTY DRIVING TO THE SCENE OF THE CEREMONY.



"PLAYING "THE MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH""



A MUCH-REVERED SYMBOL: THE MAHMAL ON THE NEW SACRED CAMEL PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH ARMY.



THE BAND OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT'S BODYGUARD.



ARMED PROTECTION FOR THE PILGRIMS ON THE JOURNEY TO MECCA: AN EGYPTIAN MULE BATTALION.



THE PROCESSION IN CAIRO ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE "HOLY CARPET" FOR MECCA: FOLLOWERS ON A CAMEL.



TAKING OFFICIAL PART IN THE CEREMONY FOR THE FIRST TIME: INDIAN TROOPS Lining the route in Cairo.



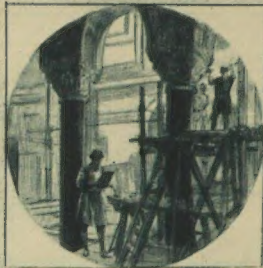
PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CEREMONY: A TYPICAL EGYPTIAN FAMILY AMONG THE SPECTATORS.



SLUNG BETWEEN TWO CAMELS: A LITTER FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF WOMEN, ON THE OCCASION OF THE PROCESSION AT CAIRO.

It was announced on October 6 that the "Holy Carpet" pilgrimage, resumed this year under British protection after being in abeyance for the previous two years of the war, had safely reached Mecca after an uneventful journey from the Arabian port of Jeddah. There British war-ships rendered it full honour, and the Arabs were immensely impressed by the naval pageant. In our issue of September 29 we illustrated certain preliminary ceremonies in Cairo. The above photographs were taken on the actual setting out from that city. The Sultan of Egypt, who is seen in one of them, was present, and the route was lined partly by Indian troops. It may be well to repeat that what is called by Europeans the "Holy Carpet" is not a carpet at all, but black undyed hangings to form a new covering for the Kaaba, or Tomb of the Prophet, at Mecca. Another common misconception is that the "Carpet" is conveyed inside the symbolic palanquin known as the Mahmal. This is not the case. A new camel, presented by the British Army, is carrying the Mahmal this year. The Mahmal itself, which is greatly

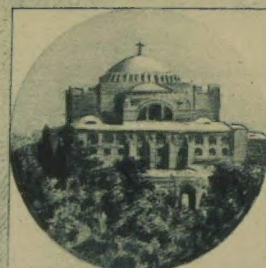
revered, dates from the thirteenth century, when an Egyptian queen had the first one made for her own intended pilgrimage. Ever since, one has accompanied the pilgrims as a symbol of Egypt. As to the "Holy Carpet" itself, Mr. S. H. Leeder writes in his "Veiled Mysteries of Egypt," from which we quote before: "During the night following the celebration at the Citadel (i.e. in Cairo) all the hangings are taken down. The next morning there is a great procession, when the Holy Carpet is taken from the Citadel to the mosque of Hussein. . . . The different lengths of the Kaaba covering are stretched over wooden frames, which, being carried by a number of men, look rather like a succession of glass' bars, covered with black paths. . . . The camel, on which the Mahmal has now been fixed. . . is led up to the stand where the Khadive (this was written, of course, before the war) awaits it. . . . The guns of the Citadel are fired, and the procession starts for the plain. . . . At Akhshab, the Kaaba covering being left on route at the Mosque of Hussein for the sewing which I have described."



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK



THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRalles & ISIDORE OF MILETUS



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE VULNERABILITY OF ZEPPELINS.

THERE seems some fate compelling the would-be invaders of England to publish, before they make the attempt, what Charles Kingsley called in the case of the Armada "the complete bill of the play." Besides the "hot air" thrown off by Count Zeppelin himself, with its promise of the wrecking of "the Royal Palaces" and half the public buildings of London in the next raid, we have had careful details of the construction of the "super-Zeppelins" designed for our annihilation confided to one of those convenient neutral journals which see no harm in spreading sensational rumours so long as they can get gratuitous copy.

A good many of these reports were collated in our Italian contemporary, the *Rivista Marittima*, which naturally took a professional interest in the affair; and we learn from it that the last model of German airship is equipped—or was intended to be equipped—with six machine-guns, two quick-firing guns, a tube for launching aerial torpedoes, another tube like those on torpedo-boats, and an apparatus for dropping bombs. Lest all this warlike stuff should be hit by the redoubted "Archibald," and the engineer thus literally hoist with his own petard, the car was to be armour-plated heavily enough to keep out not only rifle-bullets and shrapnel, but also H.E. shell when fired at anything but point-blank range.

In these "kolossal" preparations, also, the danger of aeroplane attack was not lost sight of. Hearing—or perhaps finding out from sad experience—that our aviators were quite capable of getting out of the range of all the battery of machine-guns and the rest by climbing above the airship as the hawk does above the heron, the Germans, with infinite trouble, constructed a gun-platform on the top of the framework of the Zeppelin, to which the gunner could climb by a flexible ladder which must have given him all the sensations of a steeplejack. They also provided an apparatus for emitting clouds of black smoke, by which they hoped to confuse the aeroplanes as well as the land guns and searchlights, as the cuttle-fish throws off pursuit by the cloud of ink he emits. Lastly, they contrived a sort of movable observation post in the shape of a light car which was suspended by a long wire rope from one of the gondolas, and in which the observer could in suitable weather survey the land from beneath the clouds while the mother-ship soared out of sight above them. It really seemed as if German "thoroughness" had thought out and provided against every risk which a respectable airship setting out on its mission of distributing bombs and "kultur" would be expected to take.

Unfortunately for its crew, however, German "thoroughness" slipped up here, as it has done so many times during the war that it was going to win. It was the gas-bag and not the car which should have been armour-plated, for its contents were a good deal

more explosive than the cartridges, shells, and bombs stored in the gondolas, and the stupid English were not long in finding this out. Lieutenant Warneford proved this when he succeeded in passing over a Zeppelin, not then armed with a gun on the top, and dropped upon it an incendiary bomb at short range. And so on.

All this shows how thoroughly prudent our authorities were in refusing to build huge airships in deference to popular clamour. The true function of the airship in war seems to be that of a naval scout, as she can hang over an enemy's fleet and signal by wireless to her own with less risk and inconvenience than an aeroplane, which has to move at great speed if it is to keep the air. As a military weapon she is useless, unless she takes the enemy so entirely by surprise that he cannot get up guns to compel her to keep at a respectful distance above the earth. She will always be at the mercy of the daring aviator, who nowadays is armed with really powerful light guns; and anything which pierces her very sensitive envelope can be trusted to release enough hydrogen to catch fire from the next flame with which it comes in contact, and thus to bring her to grief with terrible speed and no chance of rescue. As for Zeppelins fighting Zeppelins, the fact that they cannot fire astern puts this out of the question. That the steering and speed of ascension of these monsters have been improved during the war there can be no doubt; and we may leave it at that.

F. L.



CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY, BUT MORE MEN NEEDED: GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON MAKING HIS FAMOUS SPEECH AT DALDERBY.

After unveiling a cross (seen on the right) at Dalderby, Lincolnshire, in honour of its large percentage of enlistments, Sir William Robertson said: "I think we can look forward with every confidence. . . . Notwithstanding, I would like to add a serious note of warning. The end is not yet. . . . 'Fight to a finish!' is the order. Therefore, there must be no slackening off. On the contrary, there must be a great tightening up. . . . We want men, more men. We want them now, and in due course we shall want all men who can be spared."—[Photograph by Alperi.]

ALLIES' GIFTS TO THE TOWER ARMOURIES; AND OTHER MEMENTOS.

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INTERESTING NEW EXHIBITS IN THE ARMOURIES OF THE TOWER: (1) AN ITALIAN SWORD; (2) A RUSSIAN SWORD; (3) A BELGIAN SWORD; (4) A FRENCH SWORD; (5) A JAPANESE SWORD; (6) LORD WOLSELEY'S SWORD; (7) LORD KITCHENER'S SWORD; (8) LORD ROBERTS'S REVOLVER; (9) APPARATUS FOR CLEANING THE JAPANESE SWORD (WITH DIRECTIONS REPRODUCED ABOVE).

As mentioned in an article elsewhere, the Allied Governments were asked in 1914 to contribute swords to the collection in the Tower, as souvenirs of their friendship with us; and in every case the request was generously complied with. Particulars of the swords presented, which we are here enabled to illustrate, are given in the article, as also of the other three weapons included above—namely, the swords of Lord Kitchener and Lord Wolseley, and the revolver used by Lord Roberts in the Afghan War. With regard to the Japanese sword (No. 5), the Japanese armourer's directions for keeping it clean may be translated thus: "When the honourable sword is in use the blade should

be dusted with the dabber (*uchiko*) twice a month in summer, and once a month in winter, being finally wiped with a soft paper (*hosho-gami*). In the rainy season of summer and on wet days, the sword should be kept in good condition and free from rust by a thin application of pure oil of cloves (*choji-abura*), or camellia-seed oil (*tsubaki-abura*), the superfluous oil being wiped away. If the weapon is put away, a position free from damp should be chosen, if possible, and it should be well wrapped up. In an ordinary way the sword may be placed on the rack and set on the dais of the living-room (*tokonoma*), where it will look very well."

EMPIRE MEMORIALS TO NURSE CAVELL: NATAL AND CANADIAN TRIBUTES.

SECOND PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ASSUREDLY, the two crimes for which, above all others, the German Government is execrated throughout the civilised world, and has yet to face its day of reckoning, are the "judicial murders" of Nurse Edith Cavell and of Capt. Fryatt, of the Harwich packet "Brussels." It is with the story of the former atrocity that we deal. Appointed in 1906 as matron of the Institut Médical de Berkendael in Brussels, an institution for training women as hospital nurses, Miss Cavell, in August 1914, on the German occupation of Brussels, remained and devoted herself to nursing wounded men. Belgians, French, British, and Germans received equal care. Hearing that British prisoners had been systematically and grossly ill-treated, she evolved a plan to enable wounded British to escape the country, convinced that if they remained they would be shot. While sending convalescent Germans home through the official channels, she enabled British and French convalescents to reach their own countries by

continued opposite.*Continued*

means unknown to the Germans. But German spies were watching, and on August 5, 1915, Miss Cavell was arrested and placed in a military prison-cell where only her gaolers and the German military prosecutor had admittance. For a month what had happened was kept secret, contrary to the convention placing British civilians in Belgium under protection of the American Minister. News reached the latter privately early in September, but every effort to provide counsel at her trial was foiled with diabolical ingenuity. The trial, so called, took place in secret on October 5. Miss Cavell was sentenced to death at five in the afternoon, and the sentence was ordered to be carried out at two o'clock next morning—nine hours later. Again no inkling was given to the American Minister, who only heard of the sentence privately. The German authorities were pitiless to every appeal by the American Minister. At two on October 6 Nurse Cavell was shot.



1. "WE'LL NEVER FORGET—CAVELL": THE INSCRIBED BOARD AT THE RENAMED NATAL RAILWAY STATION FORMERLY KNOWN AS "HIMMELBERG."
2. CANADA'S MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL: MOUNT CAVELL IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

In regard to the upper photograph, the correspondent from whom we have received it sends this curiously interesting note as to how the station board came to be renamed. "The name of this halt, which is on the Stuartstown line of narrow-gauge railway in Natal, was formerly known as Himmelberg. Some enterprising person chalked that out, substituting, 'We'll never forget and never forgive—Cavell.' Later the old board was taken down and a new one, bearing the inscription on the photograph, took its place."—Mount Cavell stands, away to the west of Edmonton, and in the neighbourhood of

Jasper in the region of the Yellowhead Pass, near where the Athabaska River turns its course southward from the Pass along the valley in which it joins the turbulent Whirlpool River. The magnificent peak now named Mount Cavell has hitherto been unnamed. It has been specially given the name as a national Canadian memorial by the official Geographic Board of Canada at a session held at Ottawa. Mount Cavell stands up boldly—typical of the heroic martyr-nurse—erect and dominating, and rising to 11,200 feet. It is full in view from Jasper Station on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

WHERE FRENCH AND BRITISH MET IN THE NIGHT: CAPTURED COMBLES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"HOUSES WHICH STILL STOOD AS ROOFLESS SHELLS": IN THE MAIN STREET OF COMBLES.



"THE GROUND WAS LITTERED WITH BROKEN BRICKS AND TWISTED IRON": A SQUARE IN COMBLES.



"THERE MIGHT BE DESPERATE FELLOWS IN THE CELLARS, MACHINE-GUNS BEHIND ANY OF THESE BROKEN WALLS": A GENERAL VIEW OF COMBLES AFTER ITS CAPTURE.



IN COMBLES, WHERE THE ENEMY ABANDONED 4000 SHELLS: A GERMAN GUN-EMPLACEMENT.



BUILT WITH HUGE BAULKS OF TIMBER: A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN-EMPLACEMENT AT COMBLES.

Combles, a small town of about 1300 inhabitants, had been turned by the Germans into a strong and, as they thought, "impregnable" fortress. A British official despatch of September 26 said: "French and British troops have jointly occupied Combles." The junction was effected in the middle of the night. "It was long before dawn," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "when a strong patrol of English soldiers with machine-guns advanced down a tram-line into the town of Combles. They were tired men. . . . There might be desperate fellows in the cellars, machine-guns behind any of these broken walls. They went on slowly and cautiously until they reached the ruined streets. Dead men lay about,

with white faces turned upwards to the stars. The ground was littered with broken bricks and twisted iron and destroyed wagons. But no shot came through the gaping holes in houses which still stood as roofless shells. . . . A halt was made at the railway line, and then our tired men saw through the gloom other tired figures trudging towards them. Officers went forward. Words were spoken in French and English: 'Ce sont les Anglais.' 'Them's the French all right.' . . . The cellars were stacked with thousands of rifles and a great store of ammunition. The enemy had left behind 4000 rounds of five-point-nine shells. . . . and a mass of material and kit of every kind."



A WONDERFUL AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF TROOPS IN ACTION: FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING AT VERMAND-OVILLERS, AS SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE OVERHEAD.

That wonderful results are obtained by the French airmen whose duty it is to photograph positions and movements from above, our readers have frequently had pictorial proof. The example here reproduced, taken at a comparatively low altitude, is particularly fine in the amount of detail discernible, and will repay close inspection. It shows reinforcements arriving in the French trenches at 3 p.m. on September 17, during the attack on Vermand-Ovillers. An official French communiqué afterwards stated: "South of the

Somme, our troops, passing to the attack about 2.30 p.m. . . . gained important successes. The villages of Vermand-Ovillers and Daulcourt on the one side and between Daulcourt and Herzy on the other, defended by several strongly organised systems of trenches, fell into our hands after a desperate struggle. . . . 700 unwounded prisoners, including 15 officers, have been counted."

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A GREAT SOLDIER: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

DRAWN BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY.

*à son Excellence le Général Cadorna —
avec hommages respectueux
du peintre.*



THE ITALIAN LEADER WHO FOUGHT FOR FRANCE IN 1870 AND THIS YEAR WON THE GREAT VICTORY OF GORIZIA:
GENERAL COUNT LUIGI CADORNA.

General Cadorna, the brilliant leader of the Italian Army, was born in 1850, and at fifteen entered the Military Academy at Turin. "This general's fighting record," wrote Lord Northcliffe after an interview with him when Gorizia fell last August, "dates from the War of 1870, when he volunteered to fight for France under Bourbaki, and was promoted officer for valour in the field." In 1875 he attained his captaincy in the Italian Army, and became known for his writings on the frontiers of Italy. In 1883, when he was a major in the infantry, he revolutionised the Italian theory of infantry

tactics and three years later became a staff officer. An observer describing his personality as simple, modest, and quiet, goes on to say: "His features and his uniform alike weather-beaten, General Count Luigi Cadorna seems to symbolise the character of the hard, undemonstrative warfare which modern conditions compel him to conduct." The portrait-drawing here reproduced was made by Mr. Julius Price when he was with the Italian forces on behalf of this paper. The original is to be presented to General Cadorna.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ROUMANIAN HEROISM: SWIMMING THE DANUBE TO SAVE THE COLOURS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH.



"THOUGH HUNDREDS OF BULLETS SPAT ROUND THEM . . . THEY SUCCEEDED IN THEIR GALLANT DEED": THREE BRAVE ROUMANIANS SAVING REGIMENTAL COLOURS BY SWIMMING THE DANUBE AT TURTUKAIA.

It will be recalled that the Germans and Bulgarians claimed an important victory over the Roumanians at Turtukaia (Tutrakan) on September 6, announcing the capture of over 20,000 men and 100 guns. The Roumanians, though faced by greatly superior numbers, inflicted very serious losses on the enemy. Our drawing illustrates a gallant deed performed on the evening of that day by two Roumanian officers and a non-commissioned officer. The correspondent who sends the sketch from which our drawing was made writes: "When it was seen that things were going against the Roumanians at Turtukaia, three soldiers of the 36th Regiment (Infantry) decided to risk swimming

the Danube in order to save the colours of the regiment. These were Second Lieuts. Aurel Mihniilescu and Dimitrie Manu, with Sergt.-Major Constantine Sava. Though under a heavy fire from the banks, where the Bulgars were shooting everyone who tried to escape by this means, they put Lieut. Manu on the trunk of a tree, as he did not know how to swim. The others swam pushing the trunk with its precious load before them, and, though hundreds of bullets spat round them, not one was hit, and they succeeded in their gallant deed. The River Danube is here a quarter of a mile wide, the current extremely rapid."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS OF THE TURKS: OUR GROUPS NAMED.



In our issue of May 27 last we were able to publish three photographic prints of British and French prisoners reproduced from a Turkish paper. Investigation has been made as to those shown in the groups, and we now give as many names as possible:—
 First Photograph: 1. W. Shanks (K.O.S.B.); 2. New; 3. G. Gunn (Wellington Inf.); 4. Planquet (French); 5. Thompson; 6. W. Poutney (4th Worcesters); 7. Bird; 8. A. Downer (1/8th Hants); 9. Sergt. Lote (Northumberland Fusiliers); 10. Morgan; 11. J. Thompson (K.O.S.B.); 12. T. Owen (Royal Welsh Fusiliers); 13. B. Greig (9th Wellingtons); 14. W. Holt (1/5th Lancashire Fusiliers); 15. L. D. Lightfoot (14th Aust.); 16. A. Nixon (K.O.S.B.); 17. G. Marshall (1/7th Lancashire Fusiliers);

18. T. Oliver (1/8th Hants); 19. F. Baxter (8th Lancashire Fusiliers); 20. W. Parker (9th Royal Warwicks); 21. Prêves (French); 22. Capt. Stephen White; 23. Lieut. W. G. Fawkes (Norfolks); 24. Ottavy (French); 25. Lieut. Selius Zeky; 26. H. Simpson (9th Royal Warwicks); 27. G. B. King (9th Aust.). Second Photograph: 1. C. Matthews (9th Aust. Battn.); 2. S. Jones (4th Worcesters); 3. Capt. Arthur Dawes (Gurkhas); 4. Bernard J. Dunne (16th Aust. Battn.); 5. Midshipman D. M. Branson (R.N.). Third Photograph: 1. Sub-Lieut. Guérin (of the "Turquoise"); 2. Le Guerrec (First Mate of the "Turquoise"); 3. Ravenel (Captain of the "Turquoise"); 4. Lieut. Sir Robert Paul (R.F.C.); 5. Georges Trouillet (French airman).



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WEAPONS OF HONOUR IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

(See Illustrations elsewhere in this Number.)

WAR at the present day is being waged either with long-range weapons, which include the cross-bow, ballista, and catapult of the Dark Ages, or with very intimate weapons, such as the trench dagger and club. It is interesting to find that, with this revival of devices which had been for the last four hundred years consigned to the limbo of the storehouse and museum, the one weapon which has been in favour through all the changes in military equipment has been entirely discarded as useless. From the Bronze Age of prehistoric times up to the beginning of the present war the sword has been at once the symbol and the practical instrument of the fighting man; and it is as symbols of our great leaders and of the fighting strength of our Allies that the swords exhibited in the Armouries of the Tower must be considered, and not as examples of the type of weapon actually employed. In 1914 the Allied Governments were asked to contribute swords to the collection in the Tower as souvenirs of their friendship with us, and in every case the request was generously complied with. In addition to these, the relatives of the late Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley were asked to present gifts of a similar nature; and on the occasion of our great national disaster, the death of Lord Kitchener, his trustees, though unable under the terms of his will to make a permanent gift, deposited his sword on loan to the nation. It is an extraordinary fact that this National Collection, one of the oldest museums of arms and armour in the world, has scarcely any relics of the men who made the nation. There are the coat worn by the Duke of Wellington as Constable, the cloak on which General Wolfe died at Quebec, and the pinchbeck collar that was used on the coffin of the Duke of Marlborough; but beyond these there are no memorials of our Sovereigns or Generals subsequent to William III. Considered separately, the new additions to the Armouries are as follows (the numbering is that of the illustrations on another page)—

SWORDS OF THE ALLIES, 1914-1915.

1. Infantry Officer's Sword (twentieth century), with ebony fingered grip, three-bar hand-guard, and single-edged blade, slightly curved, inscribed "Unionne Militaire" and

marked with a lion rampant. Acquired from the Italian Government, August 1915.

2. Infantry Officer's Sword (twentieth century), with wood grip, gilt hand-guard bearing the Imperial Cypher "H. 2" (the Russian letter N, for Nicholas II.) under a crown, black leather scabbard, and gilt mounts. Presented by the Imperial Russian Government, May 1916.

3. Infantry Officer's Sword (twentieth century), with three-bar hand-guard and steel scabbard. Presented by the Belgian Government, March 1916.



THE PET OF A FRENCH REST-CAMP: A TAME STAG.

Photograph by Photopress

4. Infantry Officer's Sword (French, nineteenth-twentieth century), with leather grip bound with silver wire, four-bar hand-guard, and straight two-edged blade of oval section grooved on opposite edges, and inscribed "Manufacture Nationale d'Armes de Chatelleraulx Mai 1915 Off. d'Inf. Mle. 1882." Presented by the French Government, August 1915.

5. Infantry Officer's Sword (Japanese, twentieth century), with black fingered grip, chased brass knuckle-guard heavily gilt, single-edged blade slightly curved, and steel

scabbard with two rings. With the sword are included the following: Belt and slings of black leather lined blue, with gilt mounts and buckle bearing the Royal Badge of the Chrysanthemum. Sword-knot of black silk, wooden case for blade and tang when not in use, sword-rest for the above, yellow silk sword-bag, bottle of oil, and parcel containing pad and roll of lint for keeping the blade in proper condition. This sword, with the items which accompany it, is a noteworthy example of the respect paid to such weapons in Japan as keeping alive the ancient Samurai traditions. Grip, 6½ inches; blade, 27 inches.


Presented by the Imperial Government of Japan, Nov. 13, 1915. The following is a translation of the instructions for cleaning—

"Japanese sword: Directions for cleaning.—When the honourable sword is in case the blade should be dusted with the dabber (*uchiko*) twice a month in summer and once a month in winter, being finally wiped with a soft paper (*hosho-gami*). In the rainy season of summer and on wet days the sword should be kept in good condition and free from rust by a thin application of pure oil of cloves (*choji-abura*) or camellia-seed oil (*tsubaki-abura*), the superfluous oil being wiped away. If the weapon is put away, a position free from damp should be chosen if possible, and it should be well wrapped up. In an ordinary way the sword may be placed on the rack and set on the dais of the living-room (*kokonoma*), where it will look very well.—Komatsuzaki Mosuke, Armourer, Tokio."

6. Regimental Sword of Lord Wolseley, worn by him during the short period during which he was an officer in the 90th Regiment in the Crimea. Presented by the Dowager Viscountess Wolseley in 1915.

7. Sword of Lord Kitchener. The hilt and scabbard are plain, of the usual Service type. The blade is etched with designs showing "V. R." under a crown and the crossed baton and sword of a General, showing that the sword was acquired by Lord Kitchener, probably at the end of the South African War, when he was raised to General's rank. His sword as Field-Marshal was with him at the time of his death. Lent by the Trustees under Lord Kitchener's will.

8. Revolver of Lord Roberts carried by him in the Afghan Campaign of 1878. Presented by the Dowager Countess Roberts in 1916.



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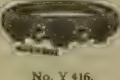

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NEW NOVELS.

"Butterfly Wings."

The surfeit of sentiment in "Butterfly Wings" (Hurst and Blackett) is pre-judicial to its favour. The thin-looking, delicate boy with the sweetest smile imaginable, who develops into Billy on the battlefield, is the hero of the tale; and neither in his story nor in that of the innocent and ill-used Peggy are we conscious of restraint or of an inclination towards what would have been a welcome austerity. This is a pity, because Mrs. Margaret Peterson has her moral very pat, and she is obviously on the side of the angels. It does not seem to have occurred to her that sentiment, freely used by a pen as clever and as facile as her own, can produce an enervating atmosphere, and that just now—or, indeed, at any time—it is more wholesome to be braced. She has made, of course, a very wistful and touching love-story, which includes the marriage of Peggy to a libertine, and her subsequent reunion with Billy on one of the battlefields of France. Material is not lacking for anyone who will handle the heroism of the young

holly ground. "Butterfly Wings" is very pretty—pretty as its title; and perhaps, since butterflies should not be broken on the wheel, adverse criticism is over-harsh. Let us make haste to acknowledge that Mrs. Peterson has a very charming way with her, and a proper delight in the beauty and courage of youth.

"The War Wedding."

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williamson, with a long line of successful novels to their credit, continue brilliantly to retain their freshness and ingenuity. "The War Wedding" (Methuen) is a capital story, noteworthy even among the Williamson stories for its vivid atmosphere, its action, its happy human ending. It is, when you come to think of it, a rare good record to have written a score or so of novels all equally wholesome and equally entertaining. The title of the present book is, if anything, rather against it. Many people have a prejudice against war novels, as putting to the vulgar use incidents and events too sacred for purposes of light amusement. But "The War Wedding" does not offend. It begins with the war, and

works backward to the love interest and the success of an author—an achievement that, in itself, it is not for us to give the plot away: a Williamson plot should never be revealed by the reviewer. Nothing, in fact, remains for us to say but the usual recommendation. Buy "The War Wedding," and, taking a quiet hour, give yourself up to the pleasure of reading it; and, when you have turned the last page, hand it on to one of the boys in hospital.

"The Long Divorce."

(George Allen and Unwin) is one of the class of contemporary American novels, all too numerous, that are unbearably saccharine in their treatment of modern society. They are, we would believe, nothing more than a passing mildew, easily brushed away, on the sound fruit of Transatlantic fiction. Mr. George Agnew Chamberlain is evidently pleased with his characters, and convinced, to his own satisfaction, that John is a figure of fine promise and true virility. The Tupper



WITH RIFLE, CROSS, AND CHRISTUS: A SOLDIER'S GRAVE IN A SHELL-HOLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Official Photograph.

girl, who is to our eyes a spoilt and selfish piece of goods, is to him overflowing with the charm of the American maiden. When John has had his wander-year, and fetched up in San Francisco, he meets a doctor who talks copiously after the manner of Kipling's Wax Moth in the Hive about "humanism, that has lately become a pre-occupation, a life force, and an atmosphere, the only atmosphere that you and I can breathe with any comfort to the soul." And we know what happened to the Hive after the Wax Moth had had her innings. . . . We are not surprised to discover, a little later, that the European war "burst upon John in one big mouthful of news from the grocery-boy," and that when he also had wax-mothed in commune with himself on the thought of "ten million common men," he sat down, and, "as though in a trance, wrote the first of his essays on 'The New Crucifixion.'" May none of the ten million common men be moved to read the high thoughts of John Bogardus and his kind! But, mercifully, there is no fear of that. The men of Europe are otherwise engaged.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: DÉBRIS OF A BATTLE COLLECTED AFTER AN ADVANCE.

Official Photograph.

Englishman, or the devotion of his womankind. And just because it is near to us, so ready to our hand, it behoves us to use it with reserve and judgment. Better, perhaps, not to make a pretty story of it. Those are wiser, we think, who stand aloof, or who unloose their shoes as they meet it, knowing that the place whereon they stand is

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No man feels the plague of solitude keenly when his mind is diverted, his craving appeased by a pipe of "Three Nuns."

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LITERATURE.

General Botha. Mr. Harold Spender is a singularly able journalist—even those to whom his politics are anathema will admit as much—but it may be doubted whether he has ever written anything as clever as his new book, "General Botha" (Constable). Apparently the author's personal acquaintance with South Africa's Premier is of the slightest; he has had to rely upon the help of Mrs. K. C. Hawkin, a sister of General Botha; of Lord Selborne, Viscount Gladstone, and of Viscount Milner; of Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and others; while every book that promised to throw light upon the subject would appear to have been consulted. Naturally enough, it does not suffice to collect the ingredients that make up a book; it is in the mixing and the serving that the real skill is shown, and here Mr. Spender is at his very best. He has the capacity for seeing the romance associated with the stern and difficult life of the old Boer farmers. The ink used in these pages is not black, it is *couleur de rose*. The last Boer War is so described as to do the greatest possible justice to the Boer cause and to Botha's magnificent leadership, and yet description stays ever on the hither side of a border line laid down by patriotism. Many important facts are duly emphasised. In the first place, General Botha was one of the minority of seven who voted in the Volksraad against President Kruger's ultimatum; in the late stages of the campaign, at the Volksraad's last sitting, he threatened to resign his command if the proposal to blow up the gold-mines were accepted. It is interesting to be reminded that the Boer War saw the first use of trenches, and that after the war the Germans sent out a commission to study the Boer method. Due tribute is paid to Mrs. Louis Botha's work as a peacemaker, and to the timely intervention of Mr. Francis Fox, of the Society of Friends; and perhaps Mr. Spender is at his very best in the description of the Vereeniging Conference that brought the war to a close. The references to Lord Kitchener's splendid statesmanship

are timely, cordial, and sincere, not the less welcome because they remind us of the magnitude of the nation's recent loss; but it is fair to say that General Botha showed himself no less a statesman in circumstances far more difficult. How Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman cut the Gordian knot in 1906 by conferring responsible self-government upon Transvaal and Orange Colony; how difficulties associated with nationalism, union and federation, labour, and the rest crowded thick upon the first

bitterly opposed during the Boer War and after it. Lord Milner comes in for most criticism—not that he does not do things very thoroughly and conscientiously, but rather because the things he does are considered wrong.

English Lakes. Canon Rawnsley, in "Past and Present at the English Lakes" (Maclehose and Sons), writes for those who know Wordsworth and are on some terms with S. T. Coleridge, his son Hartley, Southey, de Quincey, and others who have helped to make the land of the lakes the most fascinating country in England. His pleasant little book is made up of twelve chapters, and it is good in seasons like these to be reminded of the English lakes and of those who lived and worked there in the years when Napoleon was making a bid for the control of Europe. Some little stress is laid upon the work of Hartley Coleridge; and this is well, for he had inherited something of the talent and the weakness of his father, and the Dalesmen thought more of "little Hartley" than they did of Wordsworth himself. Many people will learn for the first time that Herren Haug and Langnauer, whom Canon Rawnsley describes as "the Whiteleys of mediæval Europe," exploited the ores of Keswick in the sixteenth century; and in 1581 a certain Joachim Gans came to Keswick to improve the smelting methods then in vogue. The chief agent of the "mediæval Whiteleys" was one Daniel Hechstetter, who formed a company in 1565 to finance a mining venture in this country, and "gave shares to Sir William Cecil and the Earls of Pembroke and Leicester."



THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S FONDNESS FOR ANIMALS: A VARIETY OF CAMP PETS AT A BRITISH POSITION IN MACEDONIA.
French Official Photograph.

Premier of United South Africa; how world war was ushered in by way of armed rebellion against the Crown; Botha's triumphant campaign in South-West Africa; and, finally, what manner of man it is that has laid South Africa and the whole Empire under a tribute of gratitude—all these matters are explained by Mr. Spender. He writes throughout the book as though conscious that he is at last able to do full justice to a figure he has long regarded as heroic. His fine enthusiasm enables him to deal kindly, almost generously, with men to whom Liberalism was

The Hechstetters settled in Keswick, and descendants married into English families; Canon Rawnsley suggests that Raisley Calvert, who left the small legacy that enabled Wordsworth to write his earlier work in peace, was descended from the German miners. When this news travels past the Rhine, the Germans will undoubtedly claim Wordsworth as their own, on the ground that without the German-descended Calvert the greatest poet of Lakeland would have been driven to some form of wage-earning that must have stayed his pen.

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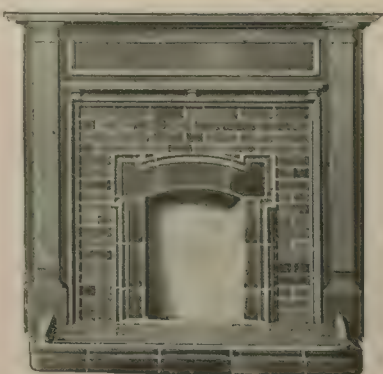
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"**Y**ES, I'm going in for cloth top boots at last, because now I see I can get them in Lotus. So I know they will look nice and fit nicely," she announced with some satisfaction.

"And are you sure," put in a friend, quietly, "that you will be able to get them?"

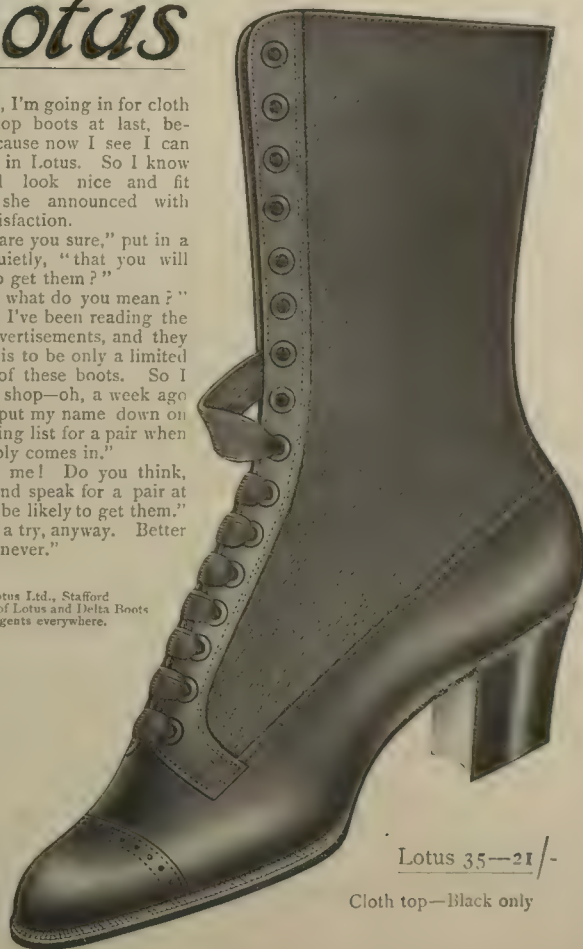
"Why, what do you mean?"

"Well, I've been reading the Lotus advertisements, and they say there is to be only a limited quantity of these boots. So I asked my shop—oh, a week ago now—to put my name down on their waiting list for a pair when their supply comes in."

"Dear me! Do you think, if I go and speak for a pair at once, I'll be likely to get them?"

"Have a try, anyway. Better late than never."

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CLOCK GOES ROUND." AT THE GLOBE.

MANAGERS it is, with their sheep-like rush for the author of a success, who spoil for us our dramatists. No sooner does a man secure a run for a play than he is beset with competing commissions, and, as a consequence, either disinters early work from his desk or dashes off something in a hurry—in either case is tempted to disregard his sense of artistic responsibility. We have had cases innumerable of this killing with kindness; the latest example of a playwright's following up good drama with what he would have done better to have reconsidered is Mr. Harold Brighouse, to whom we owe "Hobson's Choice." It is easy to understand what Mr. Brighouse aimed at in "The Clock Goes Round." His travelling Pierrots and his stockbroker's uncle were to show us fantasy and realism in piquant juxtaposition. Pierrot was to be pictured seeking love among the daughters of Philistia, when all the while, in his Bohemian world, Pierrette was waiting to teach him the poetic meaning of love; and so the idyllic and the humorous matter-of-fact were each to have their turn. It is not a new idea, but that would not matter if its newest manipulator had the poetic imagination

only, the author strikes a false note—lets realism come in in the wrong place. Since he has not carried out his own notion of his Pierrot, Mr. Joseph Coyne is not to be blamed for making the character quaint, and perhaps whimsical, rather than a wanderer from fairyland. Miss Mary Glynn as pathetic Pierrette, and Miss Iris Hoey as her worldly wise rival, make pretty fools, but have slight matter to work upon.

"THE HAPPY DAY" HAPPIER AT DALY'S.

The best way to make a delightful entertainment seem still more delightful when its triumph is already assured is to be betimes with changes and novelties. They have learnt that secret at Daly's, where the persistent popularity of "The Happy Day" has compelled a certain amount of variation in the cast, involving notably the engagement of Miss Isobel Elsom, who makes as winsome a Princess as even so gallant a Prince as Mr. Arthur Wontner's could hope to deserve. Miss Elsom's appearance was made to synchronise last week with the introduction of several fresh numbers. Among these is a patriotic song of Mr. Paul Rubens' composition, "England," with which as vocalist Mr. Thorpe Bates has no difficulty in stirring his audience to enthusiasm. There is also a new waltz ditty for the dashing and vivacious Miss Jose Collins. Meantime, Miss Unity More's singing and dancing remain as much in request as ever; and that happily contrasted pair of comedians, Mr. G. P. Huntley and Mr. Lauri de Frece, have augmented their stock of jests.

BATIFFOL'S "RENAISSANCE."

A TRANSLATION of Louis Batiffol's "Century of the Renaissance" will extend the usefulness of an already famous book, and it is being reinforced by its companion volumes in the National History of France, edited by Funck-Brentano, which Mr. Heinemann is now giving to English readers. It is not so much, however, with the purely intellectual and educational Renaissance that M. Batiffol has to do, as with French history generally during the period that was rightly or wrongly

called "Renaissance." He notes that, right or wrong, the term must now remain, as everybody knows what is meant by it. That is very true, and affords, perhaps, one more proof that the Renaissance is indefinable in so many words, however well the student may understand the elusive historical fact. "The Century of the Renaissance" in M. Batiffol's hands appears as



ON THE BELGIAN FRONT: HELMETED MEN OF THE RE-FITTED ARMY IN A FIRST-LINE TRENCH.



ON THE BELGIAN FRONT: A GERMAN BOMB BURSTING OUTSIDE THE TRENCHES

to render it once more attractive. His Pierrot was, no doubt, intended for a dreamer; we find him saying that he had often sung of love, but in presence of love discovered "the sloppiest stuff" to be true. There, and not there

English readers. It is not so much, however, with the purely intellectual and educational Renaissance that M. Batiffol has to do, as with French history generally during the period that was rightly or wrongly

a many-sided romance, and thereby is presented in its true historical character. For no period has equalled this in its adventure or the wonder of its men and women. On the purely intellectual side, it may have less glamour than the previous century in Italy, but it was the opening of a new and separate later intellectuality, and for itself it produced Rabelais, by himself sufficient credential for any age. But this volume is only incidentally concerned with the writers and the scholars. It is a record of political and ecclesiastical struggle, together with an admirable survey of social conditions in France up to 1600. Richly nourished on authorities, the French historian never allows himself to become a dry compiler. His sense of the living reality behind his materials has enabled him to weave his chapters into what Rabelais called "lively and vocal documents." To do that, and at the same time to remain faithful to truth, is to write history as it should be written. In that respect, of late years, our friends in France have beaten us. The translation is by Elsie Finnimore Buckley. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley contributes an Introduction.

URODONAL RENEWS YOUTH.

Every woman will welcome the advice to retain her beauty, youth, and fresh complexion, but the majority will merely shrug their shoulders and protest that, much as they would like to be endowed with eternal youth, nothing can prevent the ravages of time. **Much, however, can be done,** as it is not at all a struggle against time, but against their own apathy and inertia, and unfortunately, in many cases against ignorance.

Why is it that so many women look old before their time? The trouble is not due to superficial causes only, for grey hair, flaccid tissues, increasing stoutness, discolouration of the skin, blemishes, wrinkles, etc., etc., are all caused through poisoning of the blood, especially with uric acid, seeing that 82 per cent. of men and women who have attained middle age suffer from excess of this poison, which is the cause of premature old age and arterio-sclerosis, the numerous symptoms of which commence to appear, viz.: shortness of breath, drowsiness after meals, headache, giddiness, loss of memory, impaired eyesight, palpitation, etc.

Even as early as at 30 years the symptoms of arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) sometimes occur. The necessary measures should immediately be taken in order to dissolve and eliminate the uric acid, otherwise continual ill-health ensues, degenerating into chronic disease, premature old age, and untimely death.

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NO MORE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

HOW TO KILL AND PERMANENTLY DISSOLVE OUT ROOTS AND ALL

Reader explains how to prepare and use at home the simple new absorption process by which she avoided danger and pain of the cruel electric needle. Why prescriptions, appliances, acids, lotions, and similar remedies should be avoided.

To Readers of "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"—

At a medical conference held in Paris just prior to the war, numerous eminent physicians cited cases which prove beyond doubt that since the discovery of a new and simple absorption process superfluous hair has become as unnecessary as it is repulsive. It was also explained how electrical processes always stimulate hair growth, how pulling with tweezers, and how acids, caustic pastes, and other worthless remedies affect surface hair, which soon grows again.



A reader kindly tells in this article how she killed the roots of her superfluous hair by a simple home absorption process, after the electric needle, acids, pastes, &c., had all failed.

and use at home a simple liquid which immediately creeps down through hair shaft (just as oil creeps up a lamp wick), dissolving hair as the liquid is absorbed. Thus the entire hair structure from socket to root and papilla may be dissolved out of existence, so there is nothing to grow again. The liquid acts only upon hair, and is harmless to the most delicate skin and tissues, as a test will quickly prove; but the liquid must not be allowed to touch desirable hair, as I know of no way to restore life to roots thus destroyed.

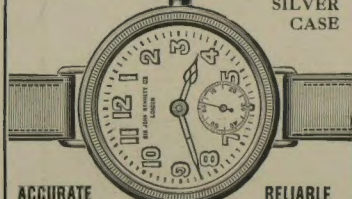
When I see daily so many women with perfect features who would be radiant beautiful were it not for hideous growths of ugly hair upon lips and chin, I always wish I could tell them how easily they could recover their natural heritage of delicate, feminine charm and attractiveness.

I shall, therefore, be only too happy to send literature in regard to the preparation and use of the marvellous liquid explained at the conference, which it was my privilege to attend. If any woman reader of *The Illustrated London News* cares to send me her name and address, plainly written, together with a penny stamp for return postage, I shall be pleased to send in plain sealed envelope, full particulars, without charge of any kind, so women readers can use the new process in the strict privacy of their own boudoirs. Have correspondence brief as possible, and do not write to thank me after hair is destroyed, as my time is greatly limited. I can agree to answer but one person in each family, and correspondence will be considered strictly confidential. K. B. FIRMIN (Suite 18A), 133, Oxford Street, London, W.



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H.P. SAUCE

is delicious to the last drop—there is no sediment.

Of all Grocers.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Springing of Cars.

There is nothing like war service for finding out the weak points of car-design. Cars that have made for themselves a reputation of being among the very best develop the most surprising weaknesses—not weaknesses

these will suffice to point the moral that the heavy strains incidental to war service are teaching the motor-car designer many unexpected lessons. Not the least valuable are those that will manifest their results in the direction of improved suspension springs when the time comes—rather, I should say, in an improved system of dealing with the springing of the car than in the springs themselves.

Experience seems to indicate that the cantilever spring gives better results all round than the semi or three-quarter elliptic type, and I look to see the cantilever come into much favour in the post-war designs. A point in this connection is that the need of some provision for spring lubrication has been shown to be desirable, rather than to leave things to chance as hitherto. I hear talk of suspension springs being entirely enclosed in a combination radius-torque member, which shall also serve as an oil-bath and thus guarantee the perpetual lubrication of the springs. That may be striving after perfection which is scarcely attainable, except in the most costly of cars, but something of the sort is undoubtedly desirable. The suspension of the car has hardly kept pace with the development of the rest. Designers have been content, generally speaking, to follow the coach-

dealing with several months ahead. All the same, it will not be wise to consider that we are altogether out of the wood. The needs of the Services are growing every day, and new situations may quite conceivably arise to restrict the supplies available for private users. So, when we get our licenses, all we can really say is that we are entitled to sixteen gallons—or whatever the quantity—monthly, if we can get it.

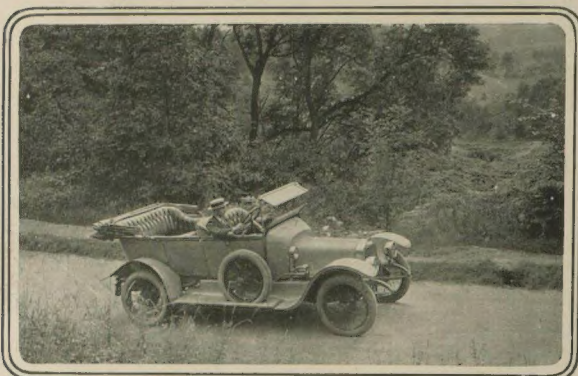
A Straker-Squire Note.

It is good to realise that some at least of the old-established firms in the motor trade do not look upon the war as something that will always be with us, and, accordingly, are making plans for the future. I have a communication from Messrs. Straker-Squire the purport of which is that, while their works are being entirely devoted to Government work at present, they are getting ready for the future, and intend to adhere to their old policy of specialising in one model only, and will proceed with the production of their 15-20-h.p. chassis when times are more propitious.

The Late Mr. Thomas Long.

It was with the most sincere sorrow that the motoring community heard last week of the death of Mr. T. Long, who for many years has been identified with the fortunes of Talbots. In him motoring loses a charming personality, and Talbots one of the most capable of business men. Personally, I mourn him as one of my closest friends.

W. W.



IN PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS: A "TALBOT" NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

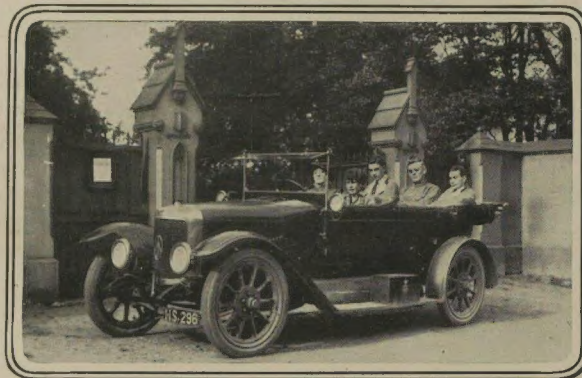
Our photograph shows a 1913 12-h.p. Talbot car climbing the hill out of Kidderminster skirting the Habberley Valley. The beautiful view from this road across the valley of the Severn extends to the Malvern Hills, twenty-five miles away. The works' output of this model has since been devoted exclusively to war service.

which are a result of extraordinary stresses and bad usage, but weaknesses due to faults in design, which, when they manifest themselves, make one marvel that they passed so long undiscovered and unsuspected in ordinary usage. I have in mind one really famous make of car, whose name before the war was synonymous with reliability, and which on active service manifested a peculiar penchant for trouble, which took the shape of stripping the driving dogs on the rear hubs. These, so far as I know, had never given trouble before; but, when one came to examine them, the wonder was that they had ever stood up at all. I dare wager that that make of car will never manifest that particular brand of trouble again. Another and equally famous car showed in its transmission that engine efficiency had been developed to a point at which, had it gone the least bit farther, it would have probably resulted in a general break-up of the transmission. Yet I have never heard of that make of car giving trouble in that direction. The alteration of two or three details has completely eliminated the trouble, and the car is now about as perfect as need be. I could quote not one but many similar examples which have come directly under my notice, but

the weaknesses in detail which I have already mentioned in passing, what has struck me most has been the enormous amount of trouble given by springs. Probably more trouble has been encountered in this direction than in the rest of the car together. That being so, it will be strange if marked improvements do not result.

Petrol.

It does not look, to judge from the announcement made last week by the Petrol Committee, as though any fresh restrictions were in contemplation. On the contrary, as motorists who asked for sixteen gallons per month and were given a less quantity are now to be allotted an amount not exceeding that, it looks as though the situation were really to be relieved, which is welcome news in deed, the more so as the Committee is



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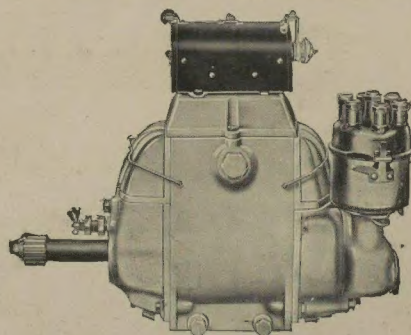
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DUNLOP PHILOSOPHY

(5)

Necessity, being the mother of invention, produced the Dunlop tyre. With the assistance of her off-spring, necessity next produced the motor car. Does not motoring then become a necessity, by direct descent?



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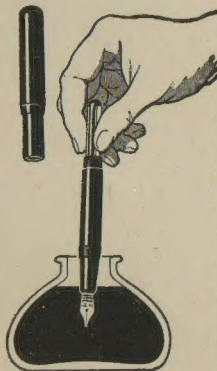
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at Buffalo in the Championship Tourney of the New York State Meeting.

(Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G. N. Cheney.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P takes P
3. P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th
5. B to Q 3rd
6. P to K 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt to K 4th

BLACK (Mr. D. W. Waller.)
1. P to Q 4th
2. Q takes P
3. P to Q 4th
4. P to Q 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd
6. P to K 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt to K 4th

Taking into account the state of Black's development, B to K and seems the better reply.

10. B takes Kt
11. P to Q 4th
12. B to Q 3rd
13. B to Q 2nd
14. R to B sq
15. Kt to B 3rd
16. Q to K 2nd
17. B to K 3rd

White will accept the exchange on his own terms, which his opponent seems disinclined to give.

17. B to Q 3rd
18. P to R 3rd
19. P to Q 4th
20. P to B 5th
21. Q takes P

WHITE (Mr. G. N. Cheney.)
22. Kt to R 4th
23. P takes B
24. R takes Kt

After losing much valuable time playing this B shop backwards and forwards, Black is now forced to give White what he wanted on his seveneenth move, but under much worse conditions.

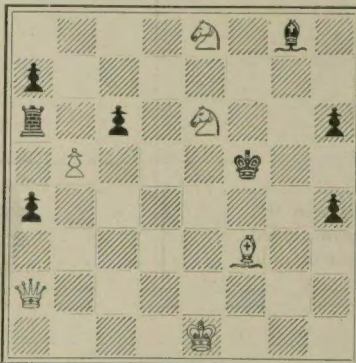
24. P takes R
25. Kt to Kt 6th
26. Kt to B 4th
27. Kt to Q 6th
28. Q to Kt 4 (ch)
29. B to R 7th
30. Q to Kt 7th
31. B to Kt 6th
32. R to Q sq
33. B takes P

And White announces mate in three moves. A brilliantly won game.

Yarmouth), E W Allan, and Marco Salem; of No. 3741 from G Sorrie (Stonchaven), E Bygott (Liverpool), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), Marco Salem, J Fowler, J Dixon (Colchester), and J L Brown (Torquay).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3742 received from E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Scaford), F L Bishop (Southampton), H Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), J R Jamieson (Ferryhill), J R Stopford (Torquay), J S Forbes (Brighton), A H Arthur (Bath), J Fowler, R C Durell (Wanstead), M E Onslow (Bournemouth), G Sorrie, W Wilkinson, V S Bayles, Major W R Deykin (Edgbaston), and J L Brown.

PROBLEM No. 3743.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.
BLACK.



WHITE.

What to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3743.—By J. T. ANDREWS.

WHITE
1. P to R 3rd
2. Q to K 4th
3. Q or R mates.

BLACK
K to B 5th
K moves

If Black play 1. P to B 4th, then 2. R to B 6th, and B mates next move.

The sixty-fourth winter season of the City of London Chess Club will commence on Saturday, Nov. 4. The Club will shortly remove to more comfortable premises situated on the first floor at No. 2, Wardrobe Court, Doctors Commons, E.C. Entries are invited for the following tournaments: The Gastineau Cup (Championship) Tournament for players of the 1st Classes—entrance fee, 10s.; The Mocatta Cup Tournament for players of the 2nd Classes—entrance fee, 5s.; The Russell Cup Tournament for players of the 3rd Classes—entrance fee, 5s.; The Barrett Cup Tournament for players of the 4th and lower Classes—entrance fee, 5s. The first rounds will be played on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2.30 p.m., and at this time clocks must be started. Intending competitors should send their names to the Secretary, with entrance fees, not later than Oct. 21. There will be several prizes in each tournament, and non-prize-winners will receive back one-fifth of their entrance fee for every game won, provided no game be scored against them by default. In the event of the entries being sufficiently numerous, the tournaments may be played in sections. A "go-as-you-please" quick-time continuous tournament will commence shortly for which entries should be sent at once—entrance fee, 1s. The Merton Cup Handicap Tournament will commence in February.

The Autumn Season of the Imperial Chess Club, 22, Albemarle Street, W., commenced on Sept. 1 with a good attendance. The playing strength of the Club has been considerably increased by the acquisition of two former Presidents of the Oxford University Chess Club, Captain R. W. Barnett and Mr. W. Stoney, the latter being the fifth Oxford ex-President to become a member of the Imperial Chess Club. The usual level and handicap tournaments begin in October. Both the new recruits have already taken to Four-Handed Chess, which is played regularly on Thursday afternoons (Visitors' Day), not, of course, to the exclusion of the ordinary game. Chess will be played on Tuesday evenings from 8 p.m., if sufficient members desire it.

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The Perils of Peace. Cecil Chesterton. 2s. net.
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The Hun Hunters: Cautionary Tales from the Trenches. 2s. 6d. net.
(Grant Richards.)
A Song of the Open Road, and Other Verses. Louis J. McQuilland. 3s. net.
(Heath, Cranton.)

FICTION.

God's Child. Captain Oswald Dallas. 6s. net.
(Cassell.)
An Australian Wooing. Sophie Osmond. 6s. net.
(Garden City Press.)
The Winged Victory. Sarah Grand. 6s. net.
(Heinemann.)
Mr. Britling Sees It Through. H. G. Wells. 6s. net.
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